

# MISSISSIPPI DIVISION OF MEDICAID

## Eligibility Policy and Procedures Manual

### CHAPTER 300 - Resources

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#### 304.01.07 **STANDARD TRUSTS**

Standard trust policy is applicable to trusts or conservatorships established prior to March 1, 1987, and/or trusts that do not meet the criteria of OBRA-93 or MQT trusts, regardless of the date established. In addition, testamentary trusts where the Medicaid client is the beneficiary are also standard trusts.

Whether the trust is counted as a resource depends on the client's role as beneficiary or trustee and the specific terms of the trust. In all situations listed below a copy of the trust agreement or court documents must be obtained for review:

#### 304.01.07A **MEDICAID CLIENT IS TRUSTEE**

Generally, a person appointed as a trustee cannot use any of the funds in the trust for his/her own benefit. Thus, an individual can be a trustee of a valuable trust and not be able to receive money from the trust since he/she has no access to the funds for personal use. When the trustee has no access to the funds for personal use, the trust is not a resource to the client who is the trustee.

However, under certain circumstances the trust is a countable resource to the client who is the trustee. Count the trust as a resource, regardless of whose funds were originally deposited into the trust, if the client:

- Is the trustee, and
- Has the legal ability to revoke the trust and
- Use the money for his own benefit.

Also, consider the trust a resource to the client if either the client or living-with spouse (eligible or ineligible) is the person who created the trust and has the right to dissolve it and use the funds for his own benefit.

Where trust principal is considered a resource to the trustee, count the total value of the trust and count any interest or distributions as a resource the month following the month of receipt. Do not count as income any withdrawals made from the trust by the trustee since the funds have already been counted as a resource.

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### **STANDARD TRUSTS (Continued)**

#### **304.01.07B MEDICAID CLIENT IS BENEFICIARY**

##### **Restricted Access to Principal**

If the client is the beneficiary of the trust and the client's access to the trust principal is restricted, meaning only the trustee or the court can invade the principal; the principal of the trust does not count as a resource to the client. Count all payments made to, or on behalf of, the client from a restricted trust as income.

##### **Unrestricted Access to Principal**

Count the trust as a resource if the client is trust beneficiary and has unrestricted access to the principal of the trust. In this situation, payments from the trust to the beneficiary are not counted as income since the funds have already been counted as a resource. The payments from the trust are conversion of a resource.

##### **Authority for Discretion by Trustee**

The authority for discretion by the trustee in the use of trust funds, including invasion of the principal for support and maintenance of the beneficiary, does not mean that the principal is available to the client and, as such, it should not be counted as a resource. Only the income or resource(s) that is available to the client via the trustee's discretion count for purposes of determining eligibility.

##### **Trustee has Full Discretion**

In cases where the trustee has "full discretion" in the use of trust funds, the trustee must specify, by way of a written and signed statement for the case record, what arrangements exist or will be made to release funds or resources for the client's use.

As outlined above, any payments made to, or on behalf of, the client are counted as income unless the trustee states the client has unrestricted access to use of the trust funds; in which case, the funds are a countable resource.

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### 304.01.07C CONSERVATORSHIPS PRIOR TO 03/01/1987

Conservators and legal guardians are court appointed and are usually court controlled. These types of legal arrangements are initiated when the competence of an individual is at issue. Technically, a legal guardian is appointed to serve over an individual and the individual's resources, whereas a conservator is appointed only to handle an individual's resources. Regardless of the legal term used, an application or active case involving a conservator or legal guardian is handled as outlined below.

- In the absence of evidence to the contrary, conserved liquid and non-liquid resources held by a guardian or conservator on behalf of a Medicaid applicant or recipient are countable resources to that client. The fact that the guardian/conservator manages and controls the funds, (e.g., makes the actual withdrawals), does not alter the attribution of the resource to the client. Since the guardian/conservator legally acts on behalf of the incompetent individual, it is the same as if the individual is controlling or managing the resource.
- "Evidence to the contrary" that may indicate a client does not have total access to conserved resources held by a guardian or conservator is a court order which specifies the disbursement of funds and/or disposal of assets. If the court order or decree specifies the amount and frequency of funds which may be disbursed or restricts the disposal of resources, the court's decision in such matters determines the client's access. However, a "silent" court order, which does not specify disposition and/or availability of conserved resources, is not considered evidence to the contrary. Therefore, conserved funds controlled by a silent court order are considered available to the client.
- The fact that a guardian/conservator must first petition the court in order to dispose of resources or disburse funds does not constitute "evidence to the contrary". State law requires such a petition in guardian/conservator cases making petitioning a standard practice. In all cases where petitioning is required, the conserved resources are considered available to the client unless or until the court is petitioned and rules as to the availability/disposition of assets. When a signed and dated petition is presented as evidence that a court has been petitioned for disbursement of funds and/or disposal of resources, the petition is sufficient to exclude the resources in question until the court renders a decision in the matter.

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### CONSERVATORSHIPS PRIOR TO 03/01/1987 (Continued)

#### **304.01.07C1 ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION INVOLVING CONSERVATORSHIPS**

To determine how to handle a case involving a legal guardian or conservator, it is necessary to obtain a copy of the original decree appointing an individual as guardian or conservator. In addition, obtain copies of any legal documents which may subsequently have been issued by the court to amend or change the original decree, if any have been issued. If a guardianship or conservatorship is in the process of being established, the client's resources are considered available until court documents are presented as outlined below:

- If the court order specifies disbursement of funds, any payments made to or on behalf of the client count as unearned income to the client.
- If the court order does not specify the disbursement of any non-liquid resources conserved by the court, consider the funds as a countable resource.
- If the court order specifies that conserved non-liquid resources, such as property, may be disposed of for the benefit of the client, consider the property, etc., as a countable resource. If the court order is silent on the subject of disposal of non-liquid resources, consider the resources countable unless or until the court is petitioned for disposal.
- A court order may specify the disbursement of liquid resources and not mention disposal of any conserved non-liquid resources or vice versa. In such a case, abide by the court's decision regarding the disbursement or disposal issue specified and count as a resource the unspecified resource.

**Example:** A conservatorship court order specifies the release of \$100 per month from a savings account with a \$5000 balance and fails to mention the disposal of 50 acres of property owned by the client. The \$100 is counted as income while the balance of the account is excluded as a resource. The property is countable until the court is petitioned for the purpose of disposing of the property.

- Court orders that are not specific on the availability of conserved resources result in the availability of the conserved resource to the client until the month the court is petitioned for use of the conserved funds or resources. A valid petition will exclude the resource provided the petition requests the court to rule as to the disposal and/or disbursement of conserved resources. The exclusion will apply until the court rules in the matter at which time the case must be reviewed in light of the court decision.